"The union of lakes-the union of lands-The union of States none can sever-The union of hearts-the union of hands-And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., July II, 1866.

C. S. HUBBARD, No. 24, Broad Street, Boston, Mass. is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in the States of Connecticut and Massa-

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More Bolting.

The rebel-Johnson party find that the Union party would have a quorum in the Legislature, and that they would ratify the Constitutional Amendment, commences the infamous revolutionary work of bolting again. Fifty-six are a quorum of the House Senators and Representatives will be admitted to and on Friday and Saturday fifty-three being in the city, Mr. Dunnsway of Bedford, Brown, of Madison, Foster, of Hamilton, and Dr. Marable, all left for home. Dunnaway had the precaution to resign, so as to make his bolting look plausible. He is the immediate representative and successor of Edmon Cooper, and reflects the wishes of the White House at Washington. To bolt is the game of these Rebel-Johnson-Democrats. Even at Washington members of the Johnson Club boast that the Tennesse Legislature will not ratify the amendments for want of a quorum. They speak with confidence relying, we suppose, upon the power and influence

B. Frazier on the Rampage.

A few copperhead and rebel flatterers have in duced B. Frasier, of Knox, to think that his rebel votes and speeches have so endeared the people to him that he can't be beaten in the future. Poor deluded man! If he shall dare to be a candidate for re-election he will be shamefully beaten. His first vote in the Extra Session was a rebel vote against the Union cause. Senator Carrigan, who served in the robel army, offered the following resolutions which were laid on the table by the vote

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Stat Tennessee. That we believe it unwise and impol itic just at this time, in view of the facts aforesaid, to entertain or adopt the Constitutional amendmen proposed by the Congress of the United States. Be it further resolved. That the present extra ses

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the above preamble and resolutions were laid on the table, ay es 13, noes Ayes-Aldridge, Bosson, Cate, Cypert, Case,

Keith, McClure, Nelson, Powell, Senter. Spence. Trimble and Speaker Frierson-13. Noes-Carrigan, Frazier, of Knox, Johnson, Mc-

No Fault in the Confederacy.

The First-of-May Convention, while discovering tyrannical proceedings on the part of the Federal deserving condemnation. Thousands of men were | tion to pay for them. hunted, hanged, shot, imprisoned, banished, and murdered Unionists, who had been left upon the alty is without a parallel in the history of nations ground to feast the welves and carrion-birds. In a christian sepulcher. The coffin had an inscription tailed for that work by order of that officer. Ken-

No, not one word of complaint against these rebel praise for Jeff. Davis, praise for his Generals, and his thieves and robbers called soldiers, praise for robbing, house-burning and hanging, but no praise its living and dead heroes who fought its battles, their principles and objects. There is no sympathy felt or expressed by these traitors and their journals for the distressed widows and orphans of the Federal dead; none for those who have been hanged tied to trees and wagons and shot, or whipped on their bare backs until they have fainted. The reconstructed papers in the service of the President are farious in denunciation of "Radicals," and the prate of Democracy now, as they did six years ago, when they were laboring to bring on the rebellion. Try these guerrilla chiefs for murder, for cruel treatment to Union men, and Union jurers will turn then loose, and allege that they had no proof against them. Nay, men claiming to be loyal will select these fellows and robbers, when acquitted, as their associates, elbow them through the streets and into have defeated the ends of justice.

Union Soldiers Denouncing the President as an Apostate. At a very large soldiers' mass meeting in Elkhart.

Ind., a few days ago, the following pointed resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm

Resolved. That while we regret for his own sake the apostacy of the President, we congratulate ourseives and the country, that as he brought nothing anto the party, so he can carry nothing out of it Johnson at their head.

On the above S. C. Mercer, the able editor of the Nashville Press and Times, pertinently remarks:

True, true. " He brought nothing into the Union party, and he can carry nothing out of it." The had the President cast his lot with the rest of the traced in a space of one and one-half miles long by Breckinridge leaders who were his chosen associates. a quarter wide. Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were

Legislature.

bers here, although more than a onerum have been here since the Fourth. Messrs. Raulston, Groves. Richards and Maxwell will be here by Wednesday. probably, and a vote will then be had, provided there is not a conspiracy to bolt or resign so as to their seats if it be necessary to defeat the amendnot have desired him to act otherwise. It will seal ator or Representative sees fit to come up to Nashthe bill, and then bolt or resign, let him do it. The nation will mark it.- Nashville Press and Tones.

The United States Flag Torn Down will exceed ten million dollars. and Trampled in the Dust.

Information has been communicated to Gen. R. W. Johnson that on the night of the 4th instant a gave it as his opinion that "the worst spirit in the United States flag was torn down by some rebels | South is to be found in Kentucky and Virginia."from the residence of Mr. T. McKinley, in Gen. Grant has excellent opportunities for learning Gallatin. Mr. McKinley is Commissioner of Registration for Summer county. Ellis Harper, the guerrills chief, and his friends are determined that no ticular-we think the whole South is alike-that the Union flag shall float in that town. And yet rebel rebel population is rebellious, and are fixing for newspapers assure us that the people in that section another outbreak. They are only in abeyance unare all loval except the Radical-

THE Editor of the Canfield (Ohio) Herald, says WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT -It has been said that to "get the itch is no disgrace, but it is disgraceful to keep it." No one need have the itch fortyeight hours if they will use 'Wheaton's Ointment.' for it is a sure cure! We saw it tried on the personnected as editor with that paper. Col. Foster sops of several children and adults a few weeks since, and the itching at once ceased, and in two days not an eruption was visible. It is effectual in removing pimples, blotches, and especially old sores. eration in the capacity of an editor. We used the Ointment on one of our own children. and the effect was magical. The itch, which has been so prevalent about here, has not yielded to the usual remedies for this complaint, and we are glad that a remedy has been discovered that is so effectual and yet so cheap. Read the advertisement.

Message of the Governor. STATE OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASEVILLE, Tenn., July 6, 1866. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Represente tives: Having convened you in extraordinary ession, it is made my duty by the Constitution to state to you the purposes for which you have been convened. The main purpose, and that which constitutes the present an extraordinary occassion, is briefly, but directly, stated in my proclamation of the 19th of June, calling you together. To that

paper I respectfully refer you.

Under the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has proposed as an amendment to that instrument a fourteenth article, which has been duly certified and communicated to this Department, by the Secretary of State of the United States. Copies of said proposed amendment, with the authenticating certificate, and letter of inclosure of the Secretary of State, are herewith transmitted portance of the subject.

I beg you to bear in mind, in your deliberations, that while the most of you have been at all times, personally and individually, loyal to the United States, as a whole you represent a State, the most of whose people went into the rebellion, raised one hundred and fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to fight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for government. four years; and were finally conquered and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conquerors. By the laws of nations and the laws of war, the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe terms of settlement to the State of Tennessee. These terms have been prescribed, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that when they are accepted your their seats in Congress, and the State at once reclad with her long lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part they seem to be but the decree of political justice and equity made necessary

by the result of the rebellion. By the first section, equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, is guaranteed to all citizens. Practically this affects mainly the negro; who having been emancipated by the rebellion, and having lost that protection which the interest of the master gave him, became by the very laws of nature entitled to the civil rights of the citizens, and

to the means of enforcing those rights. To deny this to him would be to place his life, property and labor in the power of every unfriendly local authority, or evil disposed person, and would be an instance of barbarism unworthy of the age. It will also prevent unjust discrimination by one State against the citizens of other States. By the second section, classes who are disfranchised without crime, are not to be counted in as-

certaining the basis of Federal representation. This,

too, may be regarded as one of the results of the rebellion; a change made necessary by our changed condition. We have now among us a class of freedmen to whom we deny the ballot and all other political rights. Have we a right to count them against the enfranchised citizens of other States? If so, then will three of our citizens (rebels though they be) equal in the political balance to four citizens of any Northern State, however patriotic; and one citizen of South Carolina or Mississippi will balance two citizens or Union soldiers who may reside north of the Ohio. Certainly the South is not in a condition to claim so great a political advantage in the national adjustment now proposed, unless, indeed, there be merit in rebellion.

The third section is intended to prevent that class of rebel leaders from holding office, who by violating their official oaths, added one great offense to another. It is meant as a safeguard against another rebellion, by keeping out of power those who brought on and are mainly responsible for that through which we have just passed. These men in law and ustice forfeited their lives and property, but a benign and merciful Government inflicts no other punishment or disability upon them than such as necessary to prevent them from repeating their crime .-

No loyal citizen will object to this section. The fourth section declares the validity of our national debt, and that debts incurred or losses sustained in aid of rebellion are void. This is simply a declaration of the honorable intentions of the na-Government during the late war that would put the | pensation for slaves lost or emancipated by the war. reign of Nero to the blush, failed to discover any- As our slaves were lost by the rebellious conduct of thing on the part of the Confederate Government our own people, we should not expect to tax the na-

This brief analysis of the proposed amendment their properties confiscated, whose only crime was exhibits a magnanimity on the part of the Ameriloyalty to the Government of their fathers. The can people through their Representatives in Conwriter of this paragraph saw in one ravine in the gress which challenges our admiration. Viewed as Smoky Meantains, south of Motley's Ford, on the | terms of final adjustment between the conqueror and Little Tennessee, the bleached skelctons of nine | conquered, their mildness and freedom from all pen-

I congratulate you on your good fortune in havfence-corner, on the road-side, was the skeleton of ing the opportunity in being the honored agents in another murdered Union man, and near by, hang- restoring the ship of state to her ancient moorings, ing on a fence-stake, was an empty coffin, which the soon again to set sail upon her voyage of prosperity sister of the victim had brought to give her brother and glory. But little over a year ago you assembled in the capitol and took charge of the State. She upon it, threatening any one with death who should was prostrate, bleeding and helpless. The courts give burial to the bones of the tory. The evidences | were no where held with safety, and justice was adof these specific atrocities we looked upon with our ministered only within a few fortified posts. County own eyes. The citizens of the neighborhood told governments were broken up and peace officers made us these persons were murdered by detachments | no efforts to perform their duties, and anarchy with from the command of Gen. Vaughn, who were de- all its horrors reigned supreme. Without a treasury or revenue laws the credit of the State was destroytucky, too, can point to her murdered citizens and ed, and our grand system of railroads was in ruins: burned towns. Yet we do not hear one word in | while guerrillas prowled without restraint over the condemnation of such outrages -Mt. Sterling (Ky.) State. You have placed our great State upon its feet. Under your judicious legislation the treasury nary skill and good taste of the ladies, as well as to has been able to meet the heaviest demands. The their energy and enterprise; for though the incepcredit of the State is rapidly rising to its maximum outrages. There is praise for the Confederacy, height. Your railroads are nearly all in running order, paying the interest upon their loans, while all your courts are open, and justice is administered in every part of the State. It is now your proud their principles, praise for their practices, even in privilege to restore the noble old Commonwealth to her ancient position in the Union of our fathers .for the Union, no praise for its Generals, none for As you have performed your duty heretofore in defiance of the abuse and denunciation of traitors, so I am confident you will do so in the future, heedless

of threats or dictations from any source. I regret that duty requires me to bring to your notice any other subject than the mighty question I have already submitted. But I am constrained to and with the course of our Union and progress. call your attention to the necessity of amending an act passed at your last session, entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof." Having appointed Commissioners for the cities of Memphis and Chattanooga, the force in each case was promptly organized, and the prospect for relief to the peaceable citizens was quite promising. But the law in its practical workings is found to be quite defective. Chief among these defects may be mentioned the want of an adequate remedy in case of the refusal of the County Courts to levy and collect the necessary revenue to defray the expenses of the police. and the power of evil disposed persons in combination, to arrest the operations of the Commissioners by injunction and wanton litigation. Other defects the liquer shops, and rejoice with them that they will present themselves, and it is believed will be easily corrected. A thorough perfection of the law is recommended.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Portland, Me., Destroyed by Fire. Portland, Me, July 4, 7 P. M .- A terrible fire is raging here, having destroyed Brown's sugar house,

and is sweeping through the city before a strong SECOND DISPATCH.

Portland, July 4, 8 P. M .- The fire caught in the building above the sugar house, on Commercial and the Union party stands to-day as a unit, capa- street, and has swept northerly through that street ble of again preserving the country from the ma-chinations of rebels and copperheads teven with Andy Cross streets, consuming everything as it goes. J. B. Brown & Son lost from \$600,000 to \$700,000; insured for \$300,000. Staple & Son's machine shop, and N. P. Richardson & Co.'s stove foundry are completely destroyed. One steam fire engine has just come from Saco.

Portland, July 5 .- The fire has completely swept

blime mission with far less trouble and hindrance | so completely that lines of streets can hardly be blown up to check the flames. The inhabitants could scarcely more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they Representatives Patton and Jarvis arrived yes- could carry. The custom house, being fire-proof. terday in the city. There are now fifty-two mem- escaped, though greatly damaged. The court records which were in the upper story were probably destroyed. The splendid city and county building, He claims Congress should have submitted the move such disability. on Congress street, which was nearly fire-proof, was considered safe, and were piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept prevent a quorum. We have direct information away with all its contents. Half this city is destroyfrom Washington that several Conservatives have ed, and that half includes nearly all the business been written to, by order of the President, to resign | portion excepting the heavy business houses on Commercial street. All the banks and newspaper offices ment. The worst enemies of the President would were burned, but three printing offices are left. All the jewelry establishments, telegraph offices, nearly his perdition if that needed sealing, and if any Sen- all the stationery stores, and the majority of the business places are destroyed. The fire is still ragville and caucus with rebels, make the State foot ing below Cumberland street, making back to the westward, the wind having changed.

Capt. H. Inman has telegraphed for 1,500 tents accommodate the homeless families. About 2,000 houses were consumed, and the loss

GEN. GRANT, when in Louisville the other day, til they get enough of men and means to bring on

COL. JOHN W. FOSTER, late of the firm of Foster Brothers, of Cincinnati, has purchased an interest in the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, and become served his country during the war, and served it well, and he will now follow up the work of regen-

er and rebel of South Carolina, met with a He met the doom of violent men.

For the Knoxville Whig. Fourth of July at Loudon.

Mr. Editor :- At sunrise thirteen guns reverbers ted across the valley from the Federal Hill Fortifications, in honor of the original States, while the stars and stripes proudly floated to the breeze, enunciating the fact that the principles and spirit of the government of Washington and his compatriots would stand amid storms, civil revolutions and devastation; that from 1861 to 1865 treason wasted its venom, and brought upon a happy country civil feuds, bloodshed, mourning, weeping and anguish, and all its attendant evils, which the spirit and principles of the memorable 4th prostrated and

crushed, and which we this day commemorate. A portion of the citizens met at 11 o'clock in a grove. Mr. E. Clarke addressed a throne of grace, for your consideration, and I invoke your action as and humbly implored Providence to bless our counpromptly as is consistent with the gravity and im- try and exalt our people as a nation; to protect our national Congress; to imbue them with wisdom as the great national arm of the government, representing thirty-five millions, upon whose arm they we should not forget to work ourselves. leaned for just and wise legislation, and not upon the assumed perogative of a king, with plenary power to paralize the legislative deportment of the very day of its adoption.

W. M. Alexander, with a few introductory remarks, read the declaration of independence, and also the eulogy of the great Webster upon the Union, in reply to Gen Hayne, of South Carolina. At the close the citizens retired, impressed with the importance of the day, ninety years ago, when tery speaks forth thirty-seven guns for the States of the Union, (including, I presume, Colorado,) while the old flag merrily waved over the gallant boys, cheering them with the reflection, a few fleeting months ago my stars and stripes waved over this fort, while frowning and defiant guns were bristling

against treason and traitors. Hark! again! at setting sun the old flag waves; a salute of ten booms across the valley in honor of Gov. Brownlow and the Tennessee Legislature, meeting to-day to sustain (as every patriot desires) the legislative department of the government, representing millions of freemen, against a despetic power unknown since treason and secession reared their guilty hydra heads, and that too against violated pledges, and a restoration to power of unrogenerated and unwashed enemies.

The young ladies and young men, together with Miss Becknell's school, had a social pic nic near the town in a grove. They had an address from W. P. am informed plenty, peace, conviviality, to the delight of all present, abounded.

Truly it was a gala day in Loudon. To add to the variety of the day, when the train arrived in the morning, quite a number of Africa's sable sons and daughters arrived, and in conjunction with their colored friends here, formed a large procession, and with their drum, flags and regalias, marched to a grove outside of town, and feasted on baskets of pro-

The business men of Loudon closed their doors, and the groceries also, which made the proceedings of the day indicate a spirit of law and order. Yours, &c.,

Fourth of July at Harrison.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth day of our national independence was celebrated by the people | To Win. G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Harrison and surrounding country, with a spirit that did credit to the occasion and to the times. At nine o'clock a large assembly convened at the tion and will be endorsed by every American citi- Court House, und under direction of Captain Thos. zen who is worthy of the title. It also refuses com- McNish, marshal of the day, was formed in the fol-

lowing order of procession Sabbath School Scholars. Teachers and Superintendant. Speakers of the Day.

Citizens. The procession thus formed marched to the grove at Can Spring, where had been erected a neat stand. beautifully and tastefully adorned with flowers and vergreens, and where had been properly arranged comfortable seats in the shade of the grove. Assembled at the grove, the following was the

order of exercises Prayer by Rev. R. H. Guthrie. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by

Speeches by Hon. D. C. Trewhitt, W. S. Marshall, Esq., and J. S. Wiltse.

Speech by Col. G. A. Gowing. The pic-nic in its material and preparation was such as to pay the highest compliment to the culition of the celebration was sudden, the execution of this branch of the enterprise was so complete that not only a dinner of the finest quality was prepared, but there was an abundance for all, and all were in-

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, with a determination of expression that showed the hearts of the people to be most unmistakably with the policy of the people as expressed in the body of their Representatives in Congress,

1st. Resolved, That we are firmly attached to the

great principles of our Republican form of Govern-2d. That the people of the Government reflect their will, and the principles to hat they adhere, through Representatives in the Congress of the Na-

3d. That no other co-ordinate and of the Government is so safe a repository of the power to reflect such principles as that of the Senate and House of Representatives.

4th. For the maintenance and perpetuation of our republican institutions, and the peace and harmony of the nation, it is wise and proper that the late proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution should be ratified by three-fourths of the States; and to the end that Tennessee do her duty upon this great fundamental principle, we hereby instruct our Senator and Representative in the Legislature at energy and honorable means to accomplish the

5th. That each of them be presented with a copy of these resolutions, and that they be published in the Nashville Press and Times and Knoxville Whig. R. H. GUTHRIE, President.

THOMAS McNISH, Secretary. Harrison, Hamilton county, Tenn., July 4, 1866

---Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30th, 1866. Editors Whig .- Nothing very important has ocgreat national party would have proceeded on its through the city, destroying everything in its track that ever emanated from the "White House." It is

rogatives. It demonstrates his inordinate thirst for and void. power, and shows very clearly his unscrupulous de-

termination to wield it right or wrong. Two grave objections are urged against the constitutional amendment.

First, the President thinks it ought to have been submitted to him for his approval or rejection, notwithstanding such a thing as vetoing a constitution is so grand an absurdity that nobody but a tyrant would think of so doing. The veto power is vested in the Executive for the purpose of checking unconstitutional legislation. But an amendment to the constitution is not ordinary legislation, nor can it be unconstitutional, for the reason, it is, if adopted, a part of the constitution itself, otherwise of no effect. has such high regard for this instrument that he offered eleven amendmenta to it during one session

THE noted R. Barnwell Rhett, the fire-eat- trayed every party with whom he had been connect- and children would have died in the South ed, and at last has found it in his heart to betray his of starvation had the Freedmen and Refuterrible and violent death the other day .- country. He is to-day the great leader of the rebels | gee's Bureau been abolished at the time of | the house clear all summer. and copperheads. They have unconditional access the President's veto. - Press and Times. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. july last

to the "Executive mansion." In fact, look to the From the Cincinnati Commercial. men he has around him. Hon. E. Cooper is private and confidential secretary. He voted for McClellan and Pendleton, and against the ratification of our amended State constitution in 1865. He is now a bitter copperhead. In a word, Andrew Johnson

Presidential chair. The American Congress, however, is composed of course the boys respectfully paused. The good men and true, who are unwilling to permit a next thing was the appearance of the "poor one-horse despotism to reign with a scepter of terror old mother" of Mrs. Davis, and the poor old over the loyal people of this nation. They will thing wanted to go to a spring and "get a guard the rights and honor of the nation, and its bucket of water. The dear old lady was loyal subjects. To them we are to look for extrica- closely enveloped in a shawl and morning tion from the dilema into which Johnson's defect gown, but the boys in blue remarked that tion has thrown us-and gloriously will they per- she wore "big boots," and the venerable feform their part. But it should be constantly kept | male turned out to be Jeff., or, as his wife in mind that while Congress is alive to our interests.

If Tennessee adopts the proposed amendment, then our members will be admitted at once-the UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN.

Tennessee Legislature.

eighteen members answered to their names. Infor-

Wednesday, July 4 .- The Senate met, in pursuance islature in "extraordinary session," Speaker Frierson in the Chair. Sixteen members answered to our fathers pledged their lives, liberty, property and their names. No quorum being present, an adjournall to become a free people. Hark! again the bat- ment was had until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

> mation having been received that the House had not yet any quorum, an adjournment was had until HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, July 4 .- House met pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, dated June 18, convening the Legislature in "extraordinary session," Speaker Heiskell in the Chair. The Speaker, after addressing the members pres

tion of the day. On motion of Mr. Mullins, the House adjourned antil 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Thursday, July 5 .- The House met pursuant to adjournment. A call of the House showed fortythree members present.

taking such action as would permit all the members

who wished to do so, to participate in the celebra-

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, the House took a recess until ten o'clock, A. M. After reas-Collins, on the important subject of education. I sembling, forty-nine members answered to their names, and no quorum being present, the House, on motion of Mr. Mulloy, adjourned until 9 o'clock,

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1866 .- The House was called to order at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phillips. On a call of the roll, fifty-one members answered RESIGNATION OF MR. DUNNAWAY-CORRESPON-

DENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR. Mr. Speaker Heiskell submitted the following orrespondence to the House : JULY 5, 1866.-Hon. Wm. Heiskell. Speaker of

the House: I submit herewith a correspondence with Hon. M. E. W. Dunnaway, for such action as properly or without flagrant infidelity, be given the House may deem proper in its efforts to procure to the world by his medical attendant; and i the attendance of a quorum. W. G. BROWNLOW.

NASHVILLE, July 5, 1866.

Tennessee SIR-Being desirous of resigning my seat as a member of the House of Representatives. from the county of Bedford, in the absence of a quorum in that honorable body, I hereby tender to Davis if published," it was not published. you my resignation of the same, to take effect from M. E. W. DUNNAWAY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 5, 1866. How. M. E. W. Dunnaway: SIR-Asit is evidently the design of your resignation to reduce the House below a quorum, and to break up the Legislature, the same is not accepted.

W. G. BROWNLOW. ken on the correspondence On motion of Mr. Mullins, the Door-keeper was directed to telegraph to absent members, requesting | which committee prepared and offered the followtheir immediate attendance.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow ... The Constutional Amendment.

The following is the joint resolution pro posing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House a Representatives of the United States of Amer | ought to be done for the interest of the county, and ouses concurring.) That the following ar ment dictated. ticle be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when part of the county owe to his memory a debt of ratified by three-fourths of said Legislaturres, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :

ARTICLE XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized

risdiction thereof, are citizens of the United be furnished by the Chairman of the Court to the States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: its prisdiction the equal protection of the old families had pretty nearly "run out."

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States accord- of the lecture season, last autumn, given ing to their respective numbers counting one handred and fifty-three lectures and the whole number of persons in each State, travelled 19,000 miles. She is now preparexcluding indians not taxed. But when ing for matrimony, the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Nashville to vote for the amendments, and use all | Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which states the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector for President and Vice President, or hold sage of the President, protesting against the Constitutional Amendment prescribing the terms of reconstruction. It is the most remarkable document that ever emanated from the "white House." It is nothing more nor less than the assumption of Imperial powers by the man who has attained his present perial powers by the man who has attained his present position by claiming to be a plebian.

Mr. Johnson has exercised suthority in the Democratic party so long he has caught the contageon of tyranny. He now desires to amend the Constitution himself, or prohibit its amendment at his will.

He claims Congress should have submitted the works and the congress and the extraordinary measure of the state of the fisches that on which Ward, in which Ward signed the bond, he will be bond, and on the return to the sour form the or so absconds that the ordinary of the state of the for President and Vice President, or hold

Amendment to him for his approval, and having failed to thus comply with his wishes, he has written failed to thus comply with his wishes with his wishes with his wishes with his was a second of the whole was a sec his brevet veto message, and as if the Gods had de- law, including debts incurred for payment termined his destruction, he has proved vain enough of pension and bounties for services in supto assume the responsibility of becoming the leader | pressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall | None who know the virture of these Pills will neglect to emof the rebels of the South. Talk about being a ple- not be questioned. But neither the United ploy them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such bean, and then attempt to grasp the powers of a States nor any State shall assume or pay dictator! It is idel. The history of the world any debt or obligation incurred in aid of don't furnish a more infamous effort to subvert free insurrection or rebellion against the United legislation, and prevent the voice of the loyal peo- States, or any claim for the loss or emanple from being heard, than this last message of the cipation of any slave, but all such debts, President. It is a giant stride towards kingly pre- obligations and claims shall be held illegal Section 5. The Congress shall have

power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. ---

WHITE VS. COLORED DESTITUTIONS -- Genthat the number of rations issued in that district, during the month of June, was as follows: To white persons 27,000 to follows: To white persons, 27,000; to agus melicines, that it subdies the complaint without injury freedmen, 4,686; total, 31,686. The num- to the patient. It contains no quintie or other deleterious ber issued during the year ending June 1, substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect 1866, was: To white persons, 955,546; to and you will endurse these assertions. colored persons, 610.851; total, 1,566,397. Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

and facts triumphantly refute the slang and retail by E. J. SANFORD & CO. Yet Mr. Johnson wants to exercise the veto power charge of rebel and copperhead organs over even the constitution. This too, although be that the Bureau is a poor-house for lazy, improvident negroes. It seems that during For females are the only reliable female pills in the market — They are mild, and no bad effect arises from their use. Pay

Jefferson Davis.

A confidence, touching and tender in the extreme, in Mr. Jefferson Davis, is developed in the Democratic press. Something has been said about the capture of the delicate has made treason respectable and loyalty odious in Mr. Davis in the habiliments of the gentler the seceded States. And in my opinion John Tyler | sex. His tent was, in the first place, guardwas true to the party that elected him, compared ed from intrusion by the pitiful appeal of with the treachery of he who now disgraces the Mrs. Davis to the boys in blue not to rush in where there were undressed ladies. Of

endearingly terms him "Jeffy." It is stated that Mrs. Davis herself threw the shawl and gown upon her husband in a desperate attempt to disguise him, and that he submitted to it because he had lost his presence of mind, having been exhausted by a long ride on the previous day, and suddenly roused from a deep sleep by a panic. This is probably the exact truth. But we have, in Dr. Craven's work on the prison life of Jeff. Davis, what purports to be an account of his of the Governor's proclamation, convening the Leg- capture, given by himself. It differs in but two respects from the accounts already familiar to the public. In the first place, Dr. Craven's patient put a little touch of the he-Thursday, July 5 .- The Senate met pursuant to roic into his conduct of which we had not the world. adjournment, Speaker Frierson in the Chair, and before heard. He says he told the soldier who captured him and asked whether he was armed, that if he had been. "You would not be alive to ask that question." That is to say. Jeff. would have shot the Yankee on the spot. The only thing was merely his Not having any weapons about his person, he did not shoot. The other point is the fact that the attempt at a disguise is not mentioned in Dr. Craven's report of ent in an appropriate manner in relation to the day | what his patient said. It is impossible n which they had met, suggested the propriety of that Davis, knowing the story, should not have spoken of it freely, unless utterly ashamed of his part in the business; and Dr. Craven must have asked him about it if his compassion for the broken invalid in his care did not get the better of his inquisitiveness. The Doctor avoided talking to his patient on subjects that were very unpleasant, and may have omitted the discussion of the petticoat story through the most laudible sanitary motives. If, however, he approached the awful topic, and heard what the "poor old mother" of Mrs. Davis had to say, we find in the preface a declaration that affords an ample explanation of his silence. It is this: "Of course, the relations of physician

and patient have sacredness of confidence which the writer would be the last to violate: and all such restrictions, in this volume, will be found rigidly observed. No knowledge gained during such relationship that might injure Mr. Davis if published, could s from a sincere conviction that the reverse must prove the fact, and from a sincere personal sympathy and respect for the subject | the work. of this memoir, that the present volume has company at Knoxville, after the 15th inst. For further formation address ADRIAN TERRY, formation address july11 2t Chief. Eng'r, Knoxville and Ky. R. R. C.

As the knowledge gained on the delicate subject of the disguise "might injure Mr.

Tribute of Respect to Thomas W. Spicer, Esq.

The death of Thomas W. Spicer, Esq., Chairman of this Court was announced, and on motion of P. L. Mathews, Esq. the Chairman elect, appointed the following committee: P. L. Mathews, Henry Barker and James Milliken, Esgra., with Col. There being no quorum present, no action was ta- G. A. Gowin and A. G. W. Puckett, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Court, ing resolutions, which was unanimously adopted

> sustained a great loss in the death of Thomas W Spicer, Esq., who has during a long series of years, erved his county efficiently, firmly and acceptably as a Justice of the Peace. . Resolved, That as Chairman of Court, which office he filled honorably for a number of years, he was always kind and courteous towards his associate Justices, and that he always displayed good judgment in determining what was right, and what

1st. Resolved, That this Court and county has

in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both uncommon firmness in carrying out what his judg-3d. Resolved, That during the late rebellion, the Union cause and Union men always found in Squire Spicer a firm, fast and tried friend, and the loyal gratitude for having as Chairman of this Court, during those dark days appointed in every district, when it was practicable, such men as conscript officers as would be likely to subserve the interests of Union men.

4th. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be in the United States, and subject to the ju- spread upon the records of this Court, and a copy editor of the Knoxyille Whig for publication.

A true copy of the record. R. H. GUTHELF, Clerk.

THE Washington Chronicle states the sig nor shall any State deprive any person of nificant fact that scarcely one of the great life, liberty or property without due pro- Revolutionary names of the South was coness of law, nor deny to any person within spicuous on the side of the rebellion. The

ANNA E. Dickinson has since the opening

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITOH! ITOH! ITOH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT

Will Cure the 1tch in 18 Hours. orwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United

AYER'S PILLS.



hining? Are you out of order your feelings unconstantable . These

ant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in little property. rangements of the natural functions of the body, they are as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billous Complaints, Indigestion, Derungement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumstism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are Sugar Conted, so that the most sensitive can take

them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine AYER'S AGUE CURE. For the Speedy and Certain Cure of In-

acted upon by this court in all its accisions upon the Speedy and Certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever.

Thus this court, in the case of Evans rs. Gibbs, 6 Hump, the state of the Speedy and Certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever.

Thus this court, in the case of Evans rs. Gibbs, 6 Hump, the state of the st

whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it The above official and undisputed figures | Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in Knoxville, at wholesale

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps

fered eleven amendments to it during one session the last month there were nearly seven two dellars for a good article, rather than one dollar for a poor congress.

Reader, watch Andrew Johnson, for he has be-DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for un-pleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the pervou

MANHOOD AND YOUTHYEL VISOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESPONDED by HELMBOLD'S EX-

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Netwous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple reme-dy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the by which he was considered by addressing, in per ertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in per JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated toilet Soap, in such universal demand, made from the choicest materials, is mild and

willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly is reasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE. It cures Itching of the Head. It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Heads. It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out.

In the street was a vas that the clerk had taken the bond in the streets. The bond was handed to the clerk by one of the It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy, Cleases the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Remove. andruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Supersedes Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect appa-

TO THE LADIES WE SAY. the Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing we large bottles : No. 2 for morning-No. 1 for evening.

Sold by Druggists STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING CO 215 Fulton Street, New York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable

DIED,

On Tuesday morning July 10th, at half past two o'cio'HOMAS SEVIER, son of Dr. Alexander B. and Clara lock, aged I mouth. Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them r of such is the Kingdom of Heaven

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL

Coal Creek, between ten and eleven miles in length.

Bids will be received for the whole, or for sections of one mile. Bidders will necompany their proposals with the names two responsible persons as sureties for the performance of The profile and specifications can be seen at the office of the

on the Tennessee River, at the Mouth of Piney River Nearly all is first class river bottom land, level and very pr ductive. Offered at 88,600 less than half what it has been so for. It is new land, part of it still \$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents every-Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissio

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paid. The ONLY machine sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Hove, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Backelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or mer are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. \$90 A MONTH !- Agents wanted for six entirely

Decision of the Supreme Court. JUDGES-SAM MILLIGAN, JAMES C. SHACKELFORD, AND ALVIN HAWKINS.

THOMAS H. CALDWELL, Attorney General and Re-WILLIAM CULLOM vs. STERLING WARD. On the 8th day of July, 1865, James A. Thomas exhibited to the Hon. A. McClain a bill against William Cullom and J. A. chason, and obtained from his honor a flat for an injunction enjoin an execution in favor of William Cullom against in for the sum of thirty-five hundred and thirty-seven dol-re, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court Smith county, upon a judgment obtained in that court by flow against him at its March term 1865.

The fiat of his henor directed the Olerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Smith county, upon complainant entering into bond with securities in the sum of seven thousand and seventy dollars, conditioned to pay the judgment for thirty-five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, with interest, damages and costs, in case the injunction should be dissolved, and also pay such damages as might be sustained by the wrongful sning out of such injunction to issue the writ of injunction restraining the collection of the judgment according to the

The bill, with this fiat thereon, was, on the 13th day of July

865, presented to the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, at his office in Carthage, and James A. Thomas having given and, with James Thomas, S. Ward, Solomon Thomas and F. M. Orange as sureties for the costs of the suit, the Clerk and Master on that day filed the bill. On the same day the Clerk and Master took from James A. Thomas an injunction the penalty, and with the condition prescribed by the flat the Circuit Judge, with S. Ward, Mathew Getros, Solomon homas and F. M. Orange as sureties thereto. This bond bears date on the 11th day of July, 1865. The in-July, 1865. On the 15th day of August, 1865, S. Ward filed s petition in the case, seeking to be released from his obliga tion as enerof the sureties to the injunction bond, upon the ground that he had signed his name thereto upon the condi-tion that he was not to be bound thereby, unless one William

B. Whitney, and other good and solvent persons, should also put their names thereto as sureties, and that the bond was without this condition having been complied with, delivered to the Clerk and Master. The cause was, on the 21st day of August, 1865, heard or bill, demorrer and answer, and a decree therein rendered, dis-missing the complainant's bill for want of equity. And therepon the court, upon motion, gave judgment against James. Thomas, S. Ward, Selemon Thomas and F. M. Grange, as his sureties in the injunction bond, in the sum of thirty-six hundred and ninety-nine dellars and fifty-five cents, the amount of the principal, interest, and costs, of the judgment so enjoined. From this decree S. Ward alone appealed in eror to this court, and seeks a reversal of the judgment again him as one of the sureties in the injunction bond.

g His petition to be released from the obligation of the bor ppears to have been heard in connection with the original use, and witnesses to have been examined in open counching the matters therein alleged as the grounds upo which a release was sought. Their evidence is embodied in bill of exceptions made a part of the record. The testimon of the first one of the witnesses, Edward Upton, so examin s in substance that he was at the store of Sterling Ward, a New Middleton, on the day on which Ward signed the bond hat C. F. Thomas, who is the father of James A. Thomas and who was acting as agent for James A., took him aside, before the bond was signed, and asked him to become one of the sureties thereto, telling him it was only for costs, and Storling Ward, William B. Whitley, and other good men would sign it, that he refused to sign it, and then went int the store of Ward; that C. F. Thomas and Ward stepped in another room, and on their return into the room where he ha

Johnson, who was present, would not sign the bond he would not have done so; that C. F. Thomas said that W. B. Whitley

did not hear the conversation, if any, between C. F. Thomas and Ward before the latter signed the bond; that on their re-turn into the room with the bond, and Ward's name to it, Ward remarked that if he had known the witness and W.J.

The testimony of the third one of these witnesses, Wm. B.

ered as his act and therefore that Marr was bound. The proof was that Gibbs, the principal, thought that Marr manifested some hesitation to sign and seal the bill single, upon which he observed to him that he would also procure one Dirbel, hi brother-in-law, who was worth some three thousand dollars to execute the same, and if it came to the worst, he had funds vored the hill to the plaintiff In the case of Carrick vs. French, et al, 7 Hump., this court

them, and that he would also get William Simpson and John Jenkins to sign it, Carriek them signed it. The witnesses proved that he did not believe Carriek would have signed it he had not told him, that Houry Simpson and Jenkins would

In the case of Perry vs. Patterson, 5 Hump., 133, the court decided that as the bill single was signed and delivered to the principal alleger by a surety, upon the condition that enother should become his co-surety thereto, it was delivered as an ecrow, and as the condition had not been performed the surety was not bound thereby. When the bill single was presented by the principal, W. Perry, to the surety, Simpson Perry, for his signature, he expressly refused to sign it until he was in-formed that Francis S. Perry was to do so likewise; he then agreed to sign it upon that condition, and did so placing the note thus signed in the hands of William Perry to procure the signature of Francis S. Perry before it was to be delivered to Patterson. The case of Quaries vs. the Governor, 10th Hump. 122, 127, was this: Quaries signed with others, a bond assure ty for one Scanland as Sheriff. When he did so the bond was ty for one scannand as Sherin. When he did so the bond was in the hands of the clerk, and the court was open, though it does not appear that the Justices composing the court were on the bench. Quarks stated at the time of affixing his signature, to the bond that the bond was not strong enough, that Scanland must get other names on it, that he would be bound with those who were on the bond before him. The bond was with those who were on the bond before him. The bond was not acknowledged by Quarles on or before the court, and there is no direct and positive evidence that he ever acknowledged it before the clerk. It was, however, left in the cierk's hands by whoever it was presented to the court, which accepted it and ordered it to be recorded. The court in this case decided two things: 1st. That parol proof was admissible to show that the bond was signed and sealed by Quarles and left with the clerk proper the condition that the same was the condition that the that the bond was signed and scaled by Quaries and left with the clerk, upon the condition that the same was not to be de-livered to the court, as the bond of Quaries, unless Scanland obtained other good sureties thereto. And 2d, That the proof shows the clerk had delivered the bond to the court without emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented.

and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin.—

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A Crown of Glory.

Every man, woman child who has used

Sterling's Ambrosia

Sterling's Ambrosia County Court is required and empowered to demand and take, and cause to be acknowledged before them in open court and recorded. As the entry upon the minutes of the County Court was that Goes came into open court and entered into bond and was that Goes came into open court and entered into bond and security as the law required. This of necessity embraces every thing, and we must presume that the record speaks the truth. If it does, then the bond has been properly executed and acknowledged. In the case of Howard et al. vs. the Bank of Tennessee, 5th Hump., 53, it was decided that a forthcoming bond delivered to a Clerk and Master of a Chancery Court in the street was a valid bond and obligatory upon the parties.

Then the state of facts was that the clerk had taken the bond

> defendants and the clerk looked at it, and knew the signatures to be those of the obligers. The sureties were not present at ny time before the clerk. The case settles that it is not essential to the validity of such for it to have been delivered to the clerk in his office, or for all the signers to have been present at its delivery, or for them all the signers to have been present at its delivery, or for them to have acknowledged it before him at any time. In the case under consideration, Ward is proved to have signed and delivered the bond, and there is a total absence of any testimony of his having at the time of signing and delivering it to Thomas done so upon any condition whatever. Indeed, there is no ordence of what took place between him and Thomas at the time of such signing and delivery of it.
>
> Afterwards, and when on their return into the store room, on Johnson's refusel to sign the bond, he declars that "if he had known that Johnson and Enton would not sign it had been the sign if he

on Johnson's remain to sign the bond, he declars that "if he had known that Johnson and Upton would not sign it, he would not have done so." But he does not state that he had signed it upon the condition that Johnson and Upton, or any other persons, would sign it. In the course of the conversation which then takes place, C. F. Thomas is proven to have said that Upton and other good men would sign the bond, and Ward to have remarked that then he was willing his name beautiful templa out. and effective toilet article in the world. To prove this thould remain on it. It is also proven that J. A. Johnson asked him the question if W. B. Whitley and other good men would sign the bond would be be willing his name should remain, and Ward to have would be be withing his name about remain, and ward to have replied that he would—otherwise he would not. But he does not even then declare that C. F. Thomas must obtain the signatures of W. B. Whitley, or other good men, as the condition upon which the same was to be delivered to the Clerk and Master, and to become obligatory upon him.

The result of this evidence seems to be, that C. F. Thomas

gave Ward some assurances of obtaining the signatures of W. B. Whitley and other good men to the bond, as inducements to satisfy his mind with his act of having signed and deliverd the bond, and that Ward satisfied by those ed the bond, and that ward satisfied by those assurances, let. Thomas retain the bond, as the act and deed of Ward, and carry it off with him. It fails to establish to our satisfaction that Ward made the obtaining of the signatures of Whitley and others the express condition on which he signed and delivered the bond, or on which he permitted his name to remain on it and Thomas to carry it away; and if the case were one between individuals as to the obligatory force of this bond as an tween individuals as to the obligatory force of this bond as an individual bond, we think the evidence insufficient to show that it was delivered as an excrew. But the case is that of the validity of an official bond, in which character of cases the evidence to set them aside or to release parties from them upon the ground of their having been delivered as escrows eccived at the office of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railread Company until August 1st, 1866, for the graduation and masonry of that part of their road extending from Clinton to nght to be direct, clear, full and satisfactory. The Code requires the Clerks and Masters of the Chancery Court, as it does that of all other courts, to keep their offices at the county seats, and imposes upon them the duty of exe-

cuting most of the orders and decrees of their courts made during term time, and also the orders of the Chancellor and Judges at Chambers; and among other duties that of taking injunction bonds. In the discharge of most of these duties, they act as judicial officers, and their acts are judicial acts. Such is peculiarly the case of their acts in the njunction bonds under the flats of Chancellers and Judges, and the provisions of the Code.

These bonds become parts of the record and furnish the oundation for indements against the parties thereto, and in foundation for judgments against the parties increase, and it many cases the rights of the defendants rests wholly upon them. In the taking of such bonds all the essential parts o he duty of the Clerk and Master is to pass upon and decide the question of the sufficiency of the sureties thereto, for it is in every case incumbent upon them to take good and sufficient

themselves that the men whose signatures appear to any injunction bond tendered to them in any case, are their genuine signatures, and were affixed thereto under such circumstances as will make the instrument obligatory upon them. They act for the suiters, and in his absence, as the them. They act for the suitors, and in his absence, as the organ of the law, and the protection of the rights and interests of the suitors as confided to their faithfulness, caution and intelligence. The legal and logical sequence of their po-sition, powers and duties in the matter of taking injunction bonds would seem to be that, when in any particular case a Clerk and Master has accepted such a bond, and thus judicially passed upon the questions of the sufficiency of the sureties thereto, of the genuineness of their signatures, and of such signatures having been affixed under such circumstances as to be obligatory upon them, the proof to overturn his action by showing the signatures of any of the parties were put there to as an excrew should be as clear, satisfactory and demonstrative as that required to set uside a decree or judgment of a court of record upon the ground of fraud.

The objects of the provisions of the Code as to the powers

and duties of Clerks and Masters in taking of injunction bonds seem to us to require this force and effect to be given to the ac-tion of a Clerk and Master in the acceptance of an injunction bond, because without such force and effect shall be given thereto, the protection intended to be afforded to the rights and interests of suitors would, in many cases, not be secured There is not in this case clear, satisfactory and demonstra tive proof of this bond having been signed and delivered by Ward to C. T. Themas, upon the condition that the same was not to be delivered to the Clerk and Master as the bond of Ward unless Thomas should procure William B. Whitley, and other good men, to become sureties thereto, and as without preof of that character of its being signed and delivered to Thomas as upon that express condition, we think the action of the Clerk and Master in taking the bond cannot be overturned

and Ward released therefrom, he was not entitled to the relia sought by his petition. The judgment of the court below against him is correct an the same is affirmed. DAVID CAMPBELL, Special Judge.

Attest: J. G. FRAZER, Clerk. INSOLVENT NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED AS ADMINIS TRATOR of the estate of Jacob Yocust, deceased, har-ng suggested the insolvency of said estate to the County Court of Campbell county, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file their claims, authentica ted as the law requires, on or before the first Monday in De-cember next, so that appropriate distribution of said estate may be made, or they will be barred according to Act of As-

sembly. Said accounts to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Campbell county, in Jacksboro. Given under my hand, 21st of June, 1868. july11 3t F. H. BRATCHER, Adm'r, &c.

CHANCERY COURT-TAZEWELL. Bill Filed July 5th, 1866, in the Chancery Court at Taxewell John Brown vs. John A. Blackburn, Wm. A. Blackburn and Wm. N. McNiel. IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING from the affidavit of Wm. T. Brown, Attorney in fact for omplainant, that all the defendants reside out of the State t is therefore ordered that publication be made for four suc-essive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring the said John Library Wm. A. Blackburn, and Wm. N. McNiel, to ap Tazewell, in the country of Claiborne, Teum, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or

lemur to said bill, otherwise the bill will be taken as confes-ed and the cause proceeded in ex parte. P. N. RODDY, C. & M., July 11, 1866-ft* By JAMES R. EVANS, D. G. & M.

CIRCUIT COURT-MONROE COUNTY RILL TO SELL LAND D. H. Chestnutt vs. Robert L. Reynold and others IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING TO the court, from the allegations contained in said bill, that Robert L. Reynolds, one of the defendants in the cause, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, therefore the ordinary process of law cannot reach him. It is therefore considered by the court that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring the said respondent, Reynolds, to be and appear before the Circuit Cour to be held for the county of Monroe, at the court house in Madisonville, on the second Monday of September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's proceedings. the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing en Witness, Wm. M. Smith, Clerk of said court, at office in Witness, Wm. M. Smith, May, 1966.
Madisonville, 2d Monday of May, 1966.
WM. M. SMITH, Clerk.

Attachment.

W. & T. Harris vs. James A. Gass. T APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT do, and that Mathew Getros, Solomon Thomas and F. Orange had but little property.

There is no proof that C. F. Thomas, in the part he took in obtaining the signature of Ward to this bond, acted by the direction of or for the Clerk and Master. Indeed, the latter is not shown ever to have seen or heard of the bond in question until the same was accepted by him, and filed in his office as a part of the record in the cause. The rules of law governing this case are well settled. Delivery is, says Kent, the vol. 15i, "another incident essential to the due execution of a deed, for it takes effect only from the delivery."

"The deed may be delivered to the party himself to whom it is made, or to any other person authorized by him to receive it. It may be delivered to a stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stranger, to be kept by him until certain conditions be performed, and then be delivered over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to greed the proof of the delivery to the stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stranger as an escrow, which means a conditional delivery to the stran

ered over to the grantee." The general rule here laid down to the nature of an extro has been uniformly recognized, and acted upon by this court in all its decisions upon the same IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFILAVIT.

CHANCERY COURT-KNOXVILLE. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

endered against him, and the cause proceeded with ex parts July 11, 1866-41° JAMES H. CARSON, J. P.

Mary C. Petee vs. Charles H. Petee. THE RESPONDENT. CHARLES H ander his control, or within his reach, to pay the bill. Marr and the instrument; Dibrel not being at hand, Gibbs detected the instrument; Dibrel not being at hand, Gibbs detected the instrument; Dibrel not being at hand, Gibbs detected the bill; It is ordered that publication be made for four such PETEE, being a non-resident of Tennessee, as stated in o appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, on the 5th

In the case of Carrick vs. French, et al, 7 Hump., this court said: "It is, however, certain that the complainant did not deliver the bill single with his signature, upon the condition, that it should be signed by either Henry Simpson or Jenkins, and that not being delivered upon this condition, it is no excrew, and cannot be canceled."

In that case the facts were that William M. French had bought at public sale property to the amount of one thousand and fifty-four dollars; that the executors handed him a note prepared for the signature of six persons, for the purpose of getting obligers thereto for the payment of that sum in twelve months; that he signed it himself; that as attorney in fact he signed the name of Hugh L. French and Benjamin C. Thomas, and that he then presented it to the complainant for his signature. When the latter went to sign it, French told him to leave a vacant seal between Benjamin Thomas' signature and his own, as Francis A. Henry would sign his name between July 11th, 1866-41pt;

D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

Levi McCloud and others, vs. Henry Elliott and others.

THE RESPONDENT, HENRY Elli
OTT, being a non-resident of Tennessee, as stated in the bill; It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knexylile, on the 5th Monday of July, 1866, then and there to make defense to the bill; It is ordered that publication be made for hour successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knexylile, on the 5th Monday of July, 1866, then and there to make defense to the bill; It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knexylile, on the 5th Monday of July, 1866, then and there to make defense to the bill; It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery C

sign it.

These facts were held by the court not to show that the bill single was signed and sealed and delivered upon the condition that the signature of the other persons named were also to be